

Vital Energies of Life Are Centred in the Kidneys.

Men or Women—Young or Old—Married or Single—Broken, or Sad or Sick—Find in the Mighty Powers of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets

NEW YOUTH—FRESH STRENGTH

Vital Energy Singing Through Their Veins to Give NEW JOY to Life.

THE KIDNEYS AFFECT, INDIRECTLY, EVERY OTHER ORGAN OF THE BODY.

"Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets have certainly proved a Wonderful Vitalizing Influence in my case, and I feel that I am only partly repaying my debt to them by permitting the use of my testimonial. For more than a year now I have been in robust health—so I keep up my energies by taking a tablet occasionally."

"I had a LAME BACK, with dull pains through the region of the kidneys, lasting eight and ten days. The attack was really my own fault, for I had already learned that Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets would keep my kidneys in good condition—they had cured me of a similar attack some years before, and I should have kept them to me."

"This time brick dust deposit in the urine and other bad signs warned me that I had again let kidney trouble get its hold on me, but again Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets cured me, as I knew they would."

"Before I began taking them I felt tired and looked tired and weak. By the time my kidney trouble was cured my physical powers were repaired to an extent I never expected."

"I gave the credit of this entirely to the tablets—as the surprising physical improvement could have come from nothing else—and I therefore decided to keep the tablets always by me."

"I may say the effect is really astounding. When I see one of my friends tired and worn out, I always recommend this fine tonic medicine."

ciné.—JOHN J. HOAG, 182 Loomis St., Burlington, Vt., Jan. 25, 1904.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1904.—"For a long time I suffered from general debility and lack of energy, complicated by liver complaint and dyspepsia. I never got any relief until I started taking Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. After the first bottle I noticed an improvement. My energy quickly returned. I kept at it until all my symptoms had entirely disappeared."

"This was over a year now, and I have not suffered since. My appetite is good, I sleep well, and altogether, I enjoy living."—Francis A. Gentry, 1302 Bedford Ave.

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets have a power to rebuild faded vitality and restore lost stamina far beyond the temporary stimulation given by false and harmful preparations. And this almost miraculous power to restore youthful energies, spirit and interest in existence is exerted solely through the kidneys, which organs govern all the vitality of the body.

If you DON'T KNOW what is the matter, if you do not understand your trouble—write for FREE ADVICE to Consultation Department, College St., Burlington, Vt. Describe your Symptoms Fully.

YOU RISK NOTHING. Go to Your Druggist TODAY. Get One Bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. Take Nothing Else. If the first bottle does not help you our Consultation Department will advise you FREE.

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets

THEY CURE Low Vitality—Liver Trouble—Dyspepsia—Kidney Disease. They Contain NO ALCOHOL—Nothing but Concentrated Cure.

THE FARM TELEPHONE

Its Influence on Rural Life in Many Sections.

FARMERS ARE MADE INDEPENDENT

Country Districts No Longer Isolated—Stock Quotations Not There Fast, and There is Hope of a Telephone Letter System and Evening Converses by Wire.

The telephone has ceased to be a purely urban convenience, says the New York Times. It has become an important factor in the rural life of many sections. A talk by wire with the farmer of New England is an every day occurrence. Calling up a planter from the blue grass region of Kentucky has ceased to be a novelty and perhaps before very long the farmers of the far south will be saying "hello" to New York.

In Connecticut alone the telephone companies have established 1,000 farm stations and the number is rapidly increasing. At a cost of \$15 a year the farmer can place himself in touch with the town and city, receiving market quotations and advice every day, and sending or ordering goods without moving outside of his own home.

The farm telephone is the outgrowth of a wire system, which has its origin in the discovery that the ordinary wire fence could be utilized for telephone wires. By insulating the top wire of the fence messages could be sent from one part of the farm to another. Crude transmitters and receivers were connected, and in a short time farmers co-operated in extending their private wires. In the west, where many miles of barbed wire fences were used, cautious farmers were connected by telephone at comparatively little expense. By running wires over the highways, bringing them from trees, a pretty effective system could be obtained. Hundreds of thousands of farms were connected by telephone through the co-operation of the owners, and the fence suddenly became an important factor that the manufacturers never anticipated.

The telephone companies have now entered into partnership with the farmers, and the rural service of many of the companies is more extensive and valuable than the town service. Better wires are used, superior instruments employed, and better general services maintained all around. The whole country is in a fair way to be united.

HALF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS.



Because it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it in the fifty years since it was prescribed for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by whom it was recommended as a remedy for all kinds of ailments, it is guaranteed to cure any cold, cough, throat or lung trouble, or the money is refunded. It builds up the body and restores health and strength to those who are weak and run down. Aside from the purpose in calling your attention to this old remedy, it is important for you to know that it is not a patent medicine and that it is free from opium, morphine or other poisonous drugs, upon which many so-called "immediate cures" depend for their effect, and which are dangerous. You are warned against them. This old remedy and its history are vouched for by reliable informants.

It is estimated that nearly a million farms have telephone service supplied to them, either by companies or private wires. In parts of the west where the telephone systems were first installed by the farmers it is not unusual to have a complete service supplied for \$3, \$4 or \$5 a year. The independent telephone systems operated by the mutual process range in different parts of the country from \$5 to \$15 a month, and those operated by companies do not cost much more.

The farmer's telephone makes him independent of the rural free mail delivery and the railroad and telegraph companies. Market quotations are received in tens of thousands of country homes only a few minutes after they are sent over the ticker to the offices of commission men. No bull or bear move on the market can be made by operators in grain, provisions or dairy products without instantly being communicated to the producers. The farm service attempts to spread the news of the market each day so that the farmers can draw their own conclusions respecting any violent break or advance in prices.

To make the service more complete the rural companies have arranged for sending a complete list of the day's news happenings to their customers. Thus a farmer after the day's work can sit in his own home and listen to an intelligent description of the chief events in the world.

A further step in bringing the farms into closer communication with the town has been suggested by congress. This is facetiously called the telephone mail and is intended to make rural free delivery antiquated and slow in comparison. When a farmer expects a telephone letter he directs the postmaster at the nearest office to open it immediately upon receiving it and telephone the contents to him. Telephone letters can be sent with a special delivery stamp attached. This indicates that the postmaster is to open the letter and telephone its news to the farmer, situated anywhere from a mile to fifteen or twenty miles away.

If the telephone letter system is established by the government, thousands of miles of farmers' telephone wires will be available immediately for the purpose. There will be no expense on the part of the postoffice department in building wires or establishing costly rural free delivery routes. The lines are already in existence and the farmers simply ask that the government co-operate with them in facilitating the delivery of important letters.

With these improvements effected, the farmer becomes an up to date business man, with all the facilities for transacting his work with the commercial world as expeditiously and promptly as the city merchant. There will be no delays through washouts, muddy roads and storms.

Some of the most enterprising rural telephone companies are making arrangements to give entertainment to the farmers in their lonely homes by connecting the wires with concert halls and lecture platforms at certain hours of the evening after the business of the day has been transacted, and when the wires are no longer in demand.

Competitive Games. Competitive games, especially inter-collegiate, in which many elements combine to carry the excitement to the highest degree, are dangerous not only in the final decisive struggle, but in the long preliminary training.

For Brain Workers. It is an excellent thing to take a walk the last thing at night if one is apt to be sleepless through too great activity of the brain.

RUSSIA'S WAR HERO.

Exploits of General Kuropatkin In Former Wars.

SKOBELEFF'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

Incidents of His Service as the Famous Russian Military Leader's Chief Lieutenant in Central Asia and at Plevna—His Qualifications For Supreme Command in the Present War.

General Alexei Nikolaevitch Kuropatkin, the commander in chief of the Russian land forces, is probably the most trusted, most powerful and most faithful servant of the czar, says the Chicago Chronicle. Long ago, when Kuropatkin was a young man, he was sent into Turkestan with the Russian advance and spent his youth in high adventure and in winning for himself honors, decorations and promotion. When he had served his apprenticeship in the marches and bivouacs of the east he returned to Europe and resumed his studies in the schools. At Paris he won the Legion of Honor and was the first Russian officer to do so. This was in 1874. The year following he went to Kokand, fought in the Pamirs—the "roof of the world"—and in the country of Kuldai Khan. He rode 2,500 miles on horseback, came back, wrote a book and won the gold medal of the Geographical society. He entered the war with Turkey as a lieutenant and emerged from it a colonel. "For God, czar and country" was the motto of all his deeds, and this faithfulness was not without its effect. Slowly he rose on the ladder of advancement until in 1898 he was made absolute master, under the czar, of the armies of all the Russias.

Kuropatkin, who was the right hand man of Skobelev, the famous Russian general, all through the Russo-Turkish war, was trained in a harder school than most modern generals and went through enough perils to satisfy the biggest glutton for adventure. After one of the bloody fights in the Shipka pass he was left for dead upon the field. All night he lay there, sore wounded and unconscious. It was in the bitter cold of a Balkan night, and he might have frozen to death had he not been almost entirely covered by the body of a dying Turk, who had fallen across him after he sank to the ground with the agony of his wound.

In the morning Kuropatkin recovered consciousness, crawled from under the Turk and made his way slowly and painfully to the Russian camp, where his comrades received him as if he were a ghost. Kuropatkin became the hero of the Russian army, second only to his great leader, Skobelev, by his bravery and fine generalship at the capture of Geok Tepe in 1882.

When the Russians balked in their dreams of winning Constantinople by the Berlin congress, were lacking their great swoop through central Asia to the gates of Herat, Lord Salisbury told the British public not to be alarmed.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL PROTECT YOU.

We know that many people hesitate to spend their money for medicines advertised in their local papers, because they are not positive whether they get something good or something worthless. Many people hesitate to try new medicines, and they are right in so doing. Every man and woman should be careful what they use in the way of medicine. For these reasons we make arrangements with your druggist to protect you on every bottle of Paracamp. We know from actual experience and from the unquestionable testimony of thousands of America's best people that Paracamp will do exactly what we claim for it, so when we tell you that Paracamp is a quick relief and cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Feet, Piles, Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Croup and all forms of swellings and inflammations, we know that it will do exactly what we claim. If it fails in any case when used as directed, your druggist the man you know and the man you have confidence in will refund your money. So why experiment with the various remedies on the market, when you buy Paracamp on a guarantee like this? We believe that you are honest and believe that you will treat us right. We know if you do that you will be pleased with Paracamp. If you are suffering from any of the above ailments, get a bottle of Paracamp today. Sold only in 25 cent 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles, all good druggists, or sent direct upon receipt of price. The Paracamp Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

SOLD BY
D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist,"
262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

Geok Tepe, the great stronghold of the Turcomans, was carried by assault after a month's siege. The brunt of the attack fell on Kuropatkin, who commanded a body of light troops from Turkestan. It was a great victory, but it sullied the reputation of both the Russian leaders. They ordered their troops to give no quarter to the Turcomans of either sex, and all the horrors usual when such orders are given were perpetrated. Spectators say that even when the Turcomans fled in a disorderly mob across the desert, men, women and children mingled together, no mercy was shown to them. Artillery and cavalry followed in their rear and mowed them down until darkness put an end to the pursuit. In that few hours' chase 1,000 pursuing Russians slaughtered 8,000 fugitives, while over 6,000 were massacred in the fortified camp of Geok Tepe.

"The whole country was covered with corpses," said Samuel Gornovitch, who acted as interpreter in the Russian forces. "The morning after the battle they lay in rows like freshly mown hay, as they had been scolded down by the snailshells and artillery. Hundreds of women were captured, and

I myself saw babies bayoneted or slashed to pieces. The troops, mad with drink and lust of fighting, were allowed to plunder and kill for three days after the assault."

This is the single great blot on General Kuropatkin's record. It is true that he was not in supreme command, but his Turkestan troops played the leading part in the slaughter. He is a great leader of men. The march of his Turkestan contingent across the almost unknown deserts of central Asia, in order to join Skobelev for the siege of Geok Tepe, was as fine an achievement as Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar.

"Kuropatkin," said General Annenkoff, who met him at the end of the march, "had been for twenty-six days marching over a sandy and waterless desert, yet his force marched in clean and trim and as fresh as a daisy."

Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, was fond of telling how he met Skobelev, the Russian general, after one of the fiercest of the many desperate fights before Plevna. "I was sitting in my tent writing a dispatch," said Forbes, "when the flap was suddenly drawn aside and in stalked the most terrible and awe inspiring object I have ever seen in my life. It was Skobelev, whom I knew well, but I had to look twice before I recognized him. His smart general's uniform was torn into shreds and stained with blood and gunpowder from head to foot. His sword, which he held in his hand, was simply smothered in blood, and great drops of it fell on the floor of the tent as he greeted me. There was a terrible gash across the top of his forehead, and his eyes still blazed with the fierce excitement of the hand to hand fight which he had just had with hundreds of Turks."

While he stood there telling me about the battle, his favorite captain, Kuropatkin, came up and called him away to decide about the disposition of some of the prisoners. Kuropatkin looked even more like a god of war fresh from the scene of carnage. He was bleeding from a dozen wounds, but he stood as steady as a rock when he saluted Skobelev. The latter suggested that he had better go into the hospital, but he curtly replied: "No, general. There is work to be done."

I heard afterward that Skobelev and Kuropatkin had fought side by side throughout the bloody day and had slain the Turks literally by dozens. Their exploits formed the theme of many a story told beside the campfire of both armies throughout the campaign."

After the death of Skobelev, in 1882, Kuropatkin was summoned from central Asia by the czar and given one high military office after another at St. Petersburg, his special work being to reorganize the Russian army. He was regarded at first as a plain, bluff soldier, who would never meddle in politics, and, consequently, everybody welcomed him advancement. But, to the chagrin of the ministers, he developed into an ardent politician and gained great influence with Alexander III, and later with the present czar.

On the whole, that influence seems to have been wisely used. Many Russians deny the common statement that Kuropatkin is the head of the war party, and say that, although he has always strenuously advocated Russian expansion in Asia, he has invariably opposed schemes likely, in his judgment, to lead to war. Certainly he has often spoken against war, both publicly and privately, declaring that he witnessed more than enough of its horrors. While governor of Transcaucasia, from 1891 to 1895, his policy was eminently peaceful, and he succeeded in pacifying several rebellious tribes with whom a hell-owning struggle would certainly have been fought.

Kuropatkin has the reputation of being an excellent judge of men and always on the lookout for keen young officers who baffle after the test of responsibility and danger, as he used to do in his younger days. Such men found the path to promotion made smooth for them while he was minister of war. He seems, if his subordinates may be believed, to know something



A severe case of Ovarian Trouble and a terrible operation avoided. Mrs. Emmons tells how she was saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it."

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines, you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—Mrs. LUCY EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

about the character and record of each individual officer in the army.

As a strategist and military writer Kuropatkin enjoys a European reputation. His works on the Balkan campaign and the central Asian wars are in the library of almost every Russian officer, and are widely read in other armies. They have been translated into several languages.

SOUP AS A REFORMER.

Victims of a Jail Dish Explained to Young Culprits.

In sentencing four youths who pleaded guilty to larceny in the criminal court at Kansas City the other day, Judge Wofford delivered himself of a homely upon "jail soup," says the Kansas City Journal.

"There is no greater reformer in the world than jail soup," said he, addressing the four culprits. "It has virtues that nothing else contains. Boys, I don't know what it is made of, but I think it will do you good if you try it for six months or a year. I have sent a great many young fellows and old ones, too, to jail, and during all the time they are there every one of them is good. The soup does it. It is a most wonderful corrective, better than any reforming plan or institution I know of. I guess the court will have to try it on you. Do you think that six months on jail soup would be long enough?"

All of them seemed to think that six months would be about right, but could not screw out a smile at the soup joke.

Maine Loses Famous Jurist.

Bangor, Me., April 4.—Former Chief Justice John A. Peters of the supreme court is dead, aged eighty-one years. At the time of his retirement, Jan. 1, 1900, he had served twenty-eight years on the supreme bench, the last sixteen years as chief justice. He represented the Fourth Maine district in congress from 1884 to 1892.

BARRE DAILY TIMES.

World's Fair Coupon

ONE VOTE

FOR.....

RESIDENCE.....

CLASS.....

Bring or Send to Barre Daily Times, Barre, Vt., Before July 2, 1904.

for the safety of India. "They will not be able to conquer the Turcomans," he declared. "The Turcoman barrier will last for our lifetime at least." General Tergoukassoff, the Russian commander in central Asia, disagreed with Lord Salisbury. He told the czar that the Turcomans might be conquered by three years' hard fighting. "That is too long," said the czar. He recalled Tergoukassoff and sent Skobelev to command the troops. Skobelev promptly secured Kuropatkin for his chief lieutenant, and together they performed in a few weeks the task which the British premier had declared would take a lifetime.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS. The Bladder Rheumatism and the Blood—all these diseases yield at once and are quickly and fully cured. Price 25 cents.

A CURE at the PEOPLE'S PRICE.

My Kidney book and a Sample Package sent Free to any address. W. F. SMITH CO., 1155 Sumner St., Boston.

To cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness in one night, use Smith's Pineapple and Bitternut Pills. Only 25 cents at dealers.

ALL GENUINE SIGNED.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

OF THIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

High Grade Jewelry Goods!

As I have decided to change my business, I will sell my entire stock of Fine Jewelry at Public Auction, the sale commencing on

Saturday, April 2d, at 2 and 7 P. M.,

And continuing until my entire stock is sold. My stock consists of the best quality of goods, selected for the regular retail trade, and can only be appreciated by a personal examination. It consists of a complete line of standard Watches—Waltham, Elgin, Illinois, and other reliable makes; Diamonds; Diamond, Opal, Emerald and Turquoise Watch Chains in great variety; Bracelets, Brooches, Stick Pins, Cuff Buttons, Cuff Links and Neck Chains; Silverware of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of the best Rogers Brothers' 1847 goods.

Also Solid Silver Spoons and Novelties, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Butter Dishes, Syrup Cups, Children's Mugs, Silk Umbrellas, Optical Goods, Pocket Books, Pipes, Pocket Knives, Shears and a large assortment of all kinds of Clocks—in fact everything usually carried in a first-class jewelry store.

Sale positive, and will begin Saturday afternoon, April 2, at 2 o'clock and continue union hours, afternoons and evenings, until all is sold.

O. H. HALE, Auctioneer.

J. W. HOLTON,

Hale's Block, North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.